

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 15th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 66, p.m. 78; Humidity...90, 85.

April 15th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 67, p.m. 68; Humidity...89, 86.

No. 8761

號九廿月二年子壬

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912.

二拜禮 號六十月四英港香

488 P.M. AMER.
SINGAPORE 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

BALFOUR CHEERED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 16, 6.50 p.m.

Mr. A. J. Balfour was cheered when he resumed the Home rule debate before a crowded House of Commons. He ridiculed the safeguards and said that Mr. Asquith's initial experiment in Federation was lopsided, botched, and utterly unworthy of British statesmanship. He severely criticised the financial provisions and said he did not believe that English and Scotch members would support the insane suggestion that the future Federal system should be divided by customs barriers.

A REVERSION OF POLICY.

He pointed out that the position of the constabulary was absolutely impossible. If Ireland could use the customs against foreigners the Government would be involved in appalling difficulties which would arise from the folly of trying to reverse the true policy of National development. All nations looked to the future with anxiety and misgiving, and great social communities felt that they must maintain their place by integration not by disintegration.

STRIKING CRITICISM.

London, April, 15 7.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour asked the Government whether they thought of the absurd scheme of the last decade. If the Nationalists really believed that Ireland was a nation they would not and ought not to be content with such a makeshift. They desired to see the Irish as free as the English and the Scotch, and cooperating in the great work of the Empire. He maintained that they had such freedom under the present system.

South Africa was a great dominion conscious not only of her place in the Empire but of her special difficulties and dangers. South African statesmen realised when they rejected the schemes for a Home Rule Federation, and adopted a closer union, that a country, so constituted could alone do best rapidly, conclusively and decisively against some imminent danger. What was the position of Britain in times of danger with this lopsided Federalism? There was only a fair-weather constitution.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

MR. SAMUEL'S REPLY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15 7.35 p.m.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that Mr. Balfour's arguments against the Bill might be equally and lustily advanced against any scheme of Colonial self-government. He pointed out that six years ago Mr. Balfour had described the grant of self-government to South Africa as a reckless experiment. Experiences of a hundred and fifty years proved it was the denial and not the grant of Home Rule that led to separatist tendencies. Colonial autonomy was not only not inconsistent with but essential to Imperial unity. Appeals were being continually received from all parts of the Empire urging Home Rule for Ireland. Appeals came not from statesmen of the Irish Race but from such men as the Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour and Sir Joseph Ward; while the late Cecil Rhodes, an Empire Builder if ever there was one, spoke from the grave in favour thereof.

AN UNSOUND POSITION.

Mr. Samuel said that the financial experts who enquired into English and Irish finance prior to the drafting of the Bill found the situation so utterly unsound that they actually recommended complete fiscal autonomy for Ireland and an annual subvention of £900,000, but the Government was unable to accept the recommendations for various substantial reasons. The whole of the Irish revenue would continue to be paid into the Imperial Exchequer so long as the deficit lasted. The total sum transferred annually from the Exchequer would be about six millions, but that was not a grant from the British taxpayer as it was derived from Irish taxes. The total cost of reserved services would be about five millions of money and the loss thereon at the outset would be two millions. But if the present rate of Irish progress continues this will gradually diminish and will disappear in ten years.

The Irish Government will be authorised, if it is desired, to borrow money for the purpose of national development and the Irish Exchequer Board will have power to issue loans and to make provision for the payment of the interest on the sinking fund from the transferred sum.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 7.35 p.m.

Mr. Samuel in dealing with finance said that it would be unjust in the first instance to burden Ireland with the whole deficit. The state of her finances was not her fault but the result of English financial administration. Her revenue was paid on and Irish scale and her expenditure was on an English scale. Therefore it was obviously indefensible, after accustomed the Irish to this scale of expenditure, to impose on them the burden of finding the whole expenditure.

THE DEFICIT.

If it was not assisted, the new Irish Parliament would be faced in its first year with a deficit exceeding one-fifth of the whole revenue which would mean a fifteen to twenty percent increase in taxation.

At the same time it was unjust that the deficit should be permanently borne by the British taxpayer. He was convinced that when Ireland was prosperous she would willingly assume a just share of the burden.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

The Government's scheme provided that the finances of the one country would not be appreciably disturbed by a change in the finances of the other. If the Irish Government was able to effect economies it would be free to reduce any taxes it liked—such as pressed most heavily on the poorer classes, namely customs duties, especially tea and sugar. It was impossible, however, to give it unfettered control of customs as that was inconsistent with the general policy of the Government.

UNIONIST QUESTIONS.

London, April 15, 4.5 p.m.

The Unionists continue to mercilessly assail Home Rule, concentrating their attention to the question of finance and the nominated Senate. They are demanding to know whether the Catholic bishops are eligible for appointment. There are indications that the number is multiplying of Liberals who are prepared to waive the principle of nominations for the Senate, and substitute therefor proportional representation, which would be more acceptable to the Unionists.

VETO PROVISIO.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in a speech delivered in London, significantly remarked that his friends were quite open to deal with the matter. In consequence of a general desire from all parts of the House for further light on the financial proposals, the Right Hon. Mr. Herbert Samuel follows Mr. Balfour to-night, detailing the Government's intentions. The "Daily Mail," alluding to the veto proviso, declares that the Natal case in 1906 showed the perils of such interference. Mr. Redmond has received a number of congratulatory telegrams from the colonies. General Botha telegraphs "Wish the Bill all success," while Mr. Ward, the ex-Premier of New Zealand, said the Bill would contribute enormously towards the solidarity of the Empire.—*Reuter.*

TELEGRAMS.

LARGEST LINER.

TITANIC HITS BERG.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 6.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the liner Titanic has sent a wireless message to the effect that she has collided with an iceberg, and she asks for assistance. The Virginian, Olympic and Baltic are hastening to render aid to the vessel. The Virginian was 170 miles from the Baltic and two hundred miles from the Titanic. The last message from the Titanic to the Virginian was blurred, and ended abruptly. A message from Reuter's correspondent at Cape Race states that the Titanic is reported to be sinking by the head. The women are being taken off the vessel in lifeboats. It was reported that last night, at 10.25, the vessel had struck an iceberg, and that she required immediate assistance.

HER MAIDEN VOYAGE.

Bombay, April 15, 8.30 a.m.

The Titanic is the largest vessel afloat and was on her maiden voyage. She left Southampton, on April 10 with 2,000 passengers aboard. There were 320 first class passengers who included Mr. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Ismay, chairman of the White Star Line, Countess Rothes, Mr. W. T. Stead, Bankers Guggenheim, Widener and Straus, and Colonel Astor.

GREAT ICEFIELD.

London, April 15, 1.35 p.m.

Canadian and American liners report an icefield extending for a hundred miles off Newfoundland. The enormous icebergs are regarded as phenomenal. The Carmania and the Niagara had a perilous time, the latter being twice damaged and holes made in her side. Four other liners were more or less damaged.—*Reuter.*

TITANIC SINKING.

London, April 15 5.5 p.m.

Reuter's New York correspondent says it is officially announced that a wireless message has been received from the steamers which are towing the Titanic to the shoal water at Cape Race for the purpose of beaching her, as she is sinking.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

Bombay, April, 16, 6.40 a.m.

A message from Montreal, sent at 8.30, states that the Titanic is still afloat and is heading for Halifax. The woman and children are still aboard though lifeboats are in readiness. It is considered that the bulkheads will prevent her from sinking. A later wireless message states that the Parisian and the Carpathia are standing by and that all the passengers have been taken off. A wireless message received at New York states that the passengers are gradually being transferred to the Parisian and to the Carpathia by boatloads. The Olympic and the Baltic are nearing the Titanic.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

THE BELGIAN LOAN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the Government in replying to the four nation protest against the Belgian loan states that it appears probable that the Belgians will join the international group in order that the political deadlock may be overcome. The imperative need for funds is again causing the Government extreme anxiety.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA AND THE LOAN.

London, April 15, 1.35 p.m.

The Paris correspondent of Reuter states that France and Russia have completely agreed regarding the latter's participation in the Chinese loan.

A SATISFACTORY REPLY.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, April 16, 9.15 a.m.

Yuan Shih-kai's reply to the four-nation protest is considered fairly satisfactory and straightforward. Acceptance of the facts opens a way to a resumption of negotiations with the international group on the return of Tang Shao-yi.

FILLED AT LAST.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Shanghai, April 15.

President Yuan has appointed Vice-President Li Yuan-heng as Chief Advisor to the General Staff.

MOVING TO PEKING.

Tang Shao-yi left Shanghai for Peking by the s.s. San Chang this evening. He was accompanied by Hung Li-hing, Tsai Yuan-pui, Sun Kow-yun and other members of the new cabinet.

THE FIRST RESIGNATION.

The first resignation from among the appointments recently made is that of Si Shu-ki who is desirous of relinquishing the post of Minister of Communications.

YUAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

President Yuan Shih-kai has telegraphed to the various Governors general of the provinces instructing them to resist any interference by foreigners in financial administration.—*Shat Po.*

TELEGRAMS.

TRADE COMMISSION.

A GRAVE ERROR.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 3.50 p.m.

According to the "Daily Telegraph," the omission of India and the Crown Colonies from the scope of the Trade Commission was a grave error. It suggests that the participants should be approached telegraphically with a view to widening the field of inquiry. Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., has given notice of a blocking motion with calls attention to Unionist dissatisfaction with the terms of reference.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

TAFT'S LEAD.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 3.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia states that in the primary elections in Pennsylvania Mr. Roosevelt decisively defeated Mr. Taft, securing the support of more than five-sixths of the delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Taft, however, has still a big lead in other States.—*Reuter.*

A BITTER STRUGGLE.

London, April 15, 11.20 a.m.

Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected victory at Pennsylvania, after that at Illinois, shows the Presidential struggle to be of the bitterest nature.—*Reuter.*

MONROE DOCTRINE.

KNOX'S CONVICTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 3.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Havana states that an authoritative statement has been issued to the effect that prior to Mr. Secretary Knox's departure homeward on the conclusion of his tour in Central America he was convinced of the necessity for the continuation of the Monroe doctrine, and that it was incumbent upon the United States to see that the Latin-Americans maintain stable Governments and observe their international obligations.—*Reuter.*

MINIMUM WAGE.

FURTHER CLAIMANTS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 3.25 a.m. Two thousand shops assistants and waitresses attended a demonstration in Trafalgar Square yesterday afternoon in favour of the demand for a minimum wage.—*Reuter.*

TELEGRAMS.

CANADA'S TRADE.

A SUGGESTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 5.15 p.m.

Mr. C. S. Davison who represented West India on the committee in the negotiations between the West Indies and Canada has expressed to Reuter his great satisfaction with the terms of the trade agreement. It might be expected, he said, that Canada would now turn her attention to Australia and South Africa, with a view to securing a similar agreement.—*Reuter.*

THE FOURTH ARM.

GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 16, 6.40 a.m.

A message from London of yesterday's date states that the Admiralty has taken over M. Provost's aeroplane.—*Reuter.*

U.S. AND MEXICO.

A WARNING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 5.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Government has notified Mexico that the United States will hold her responsible for wanton irregularities in the sacrificing and endangering of American lives and destroying American property. The rebel leader has been similarly notified.

A STRONG NOTE.

London, April 15, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that the American note which is the strongest yet delivered to Mexico declares that the continuation of illegal acts conduces to difficulties which it is to the interest of all true Mexican patriots, as it is the desire of the United States, to avoid.—*Reuter.*

L'ENTENTE CORDIAL.

HAPPY SPEECHES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 15, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the papers completely approve of M. Poincaré's speeches as justifying, in the happiest manner, the Anglo-French entente.

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KOREA	18,000	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE.-

China	10,200	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile	11,000	"	"	"

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Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912. [110]

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The S.S. "WARDHA" now loading will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 16th April, 1912, at noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTIRA" on 26th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [147]

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.10 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
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[8]

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THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [129]

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1912. [112]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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Hongkong, 15th March, 1912. [244]

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Hongkong, 15th Dec. 1911. [85]

B.M.E.E. CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

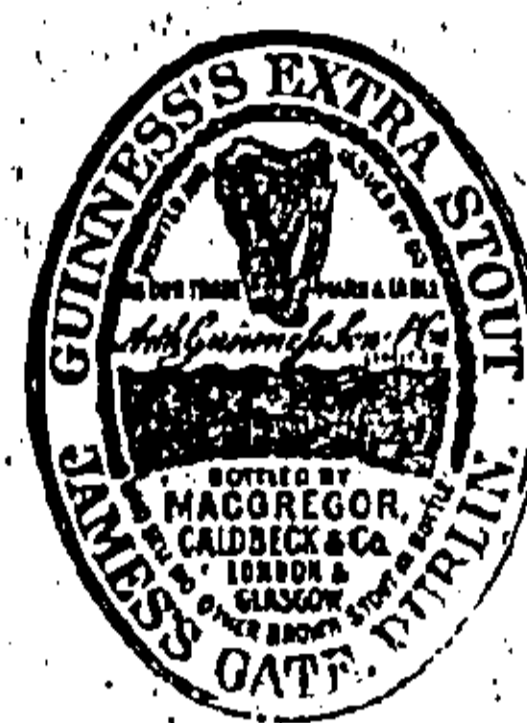
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1911. [99]

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Hongkong, 26th January 1912. [46]

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Many Decorations.

Prices: \$3.50, \$5, \$7 and \$1.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1912. [308]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

The Home Rule Proposals.

It is interesting to note the differences that exist between the newly proposed Home Rule bill and those authored by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone's first bill of 1886 asserted the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament merely in a saving clause inserted among "miscellaneous provisions." In 1893 this very necessary declaration was more emphatically enacted, finding place in the second clause, which ran, "the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished." This was due of course to the storm of constitutional and patriotic criticism which the first proposals evoked. Mr. Asquith has evidently varied the wording of the provision slightly but its sense remains in the expression contained in the first clause of his bill, that "the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament remains unimpaired." The constitution of the proposed Irish Parliament is radically different to the proposed form set forth in the bill of 1886. Then it was to consist of a single legislative body.

Daily Press.

Hongkong and Wireless

Telegraphy.

Presumably when the contract (a wireless installation) for Hongkong is let the terms and conditions will be very similar to those arranged for Singapore, and it is a point of some interest to the Colony to know what proportion, if any, of the £60,000 payable to the Marconi Company it will be required to bear. The other wireless telegraphy installations already in existence in the Far East, we believe, have been provided at a much lower cost. Japan has several stations. She has recently set up a powerful installation at Dalny. Germany has provided one at Kiaochow. There is one even in Peking—in the Italian Legation compound, we believe—which maintained communication with warships at Taku during the recent crisis in the North. The Government of Philippines, with the assistance of United States Army and Navy officers, have prepared plans for a system of wireless stations in the islands, which President Taft in his message to Congress last February recommended for adoption. "In view of the fact that a wireless system will greatly add to the safety of shipping in the China seas," said the message, "and will be of paramount importance to both the Army and Navy in time of war, it is considered highly advisable that an official system of wireless telegraphy be installed with as little delay as possible in these islands." When all around us we see wireless telegraph stations being provided we can ill afford to tolerate further delay.

South China Morning Post.

Canton's Sanitary Problem.

Hongkong provides the object lesson for many of the innovations that are being put to the test in Canton at present, and none is hailed with more satisfaction than the apparently genuine effort now being made to improve the sanitation of the big city, so long regarded as the breeding place of all the ills which in the past have been so detrimental to the interests of this colony. There are few innumerable which bind very closely the two great cities of the south and it does not seem too much to hope that some day in the not distant future those responsible for the health of the two places may co-operate in a manner which will ensure the best results for both. Until such co-operation is obtained and extended to embrace a number of other large towns in the vicinity's complete immunity from those disastrous periodical scourges which afflict this part of the world may remain any other gains by Canton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Colony's Flag.

At the Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., asked the following questions standing in his name:—

With reference to the Matched which is being put up on the lot of land to the West of the Hongkong Club, will the Honourable the Director of Public Works state:—

(1) Who is erecting the said matched;

(2) For what purpose the said matched is being erected and subject to what terms and conditions;

(3) For what reason the said matched contains two stories;

(4) Whether any rent is to be paid by anybody, and, if so, by whom for the use and occupation of the said matched;

(5) Whether it is intended that any, and, if so, how many coolies and/or workmen should be housed in the said matched, and for what reason or reasons;

(6) If the said matched is being erected in connection with the carrying out of any Public Work, what is the nature of such Public Work, and what is the contract-price for the completion of the same;

(7) Why are bricks being piled up on the ground to the North of the said matched?

The Replies.

The Director of Public Works replied as follows:—

(1) The shed is being erected by Kang On, contractor.

(2) The matched is being erected as a shelter for workmen who will be employed in dressing stone in connection with the contract for the erection of railings to enclose the areas to be laid out as gardens. The permit issued is for the period ending 30th instant. It will be renewed as required. The permit is for one large shed to be used as a shelter and three small sheds for office, kitchen and latrine purposes. The sides of the large shed towards Connaught Road and the Hongkong Club are to be close-boarded and the remaining sides are to be open. The only condition is that these sheds may not be used for habitation.

(3) No permission has been given for the erection of a two-storied shed. Before these questions reached me the Contractor had been instructed to remove the superstructure intended for an upper storey.

(4) No rent is to be paid. No coolies or workmen will be allowed to live in the shed, but this does not apply to watchman.

(5) The first part of this question has been answered above. Contract time 7 months from March, 4 1912. The amount of the contract is \$11,286.25.

(7) The bricks are for building kitchen and latrine for the workmen.

High Art at Wapping.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—Resolved that the existing badge of the Colony is not only inartistic but it is unsuitable for reproduction especially on flags, etc., and resolved therefore that the design laid on the table, being both simpler and more artistic, be substituted thereon on a date to be hereafter notified in the Government Gazette.

In doing so he pointed out that since the resolution was last discussed, a young lady resident in Hongkong had designed a badge consisting of a naval anchor and a Chinese grapple crossed underneath an imperial crown. This was submitted to Sir F. Lugard and approved by him, and subsequently circulated among the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, who decided by a vote of 8 to 6 to retain the old badge.

"I confess" said the speaker, "that this decision was a great surprise to me, and before accepting it as final I would like to give hon. members a short account of the origin of the existing badge as recorded in the archives of my department. It would appear that in the spring of 1860, the Crown Agents for the Colonies approached an oilman at Wapping with the request that he would design a badge for the Colonial flag of Hongkong. An economical bargain was driven and for a fee of some £3 the existing badge of the Colony was painted. It was then set in a blue ensign and sent out to Hongkong as the flag of the Colony. Local opinion was not consulted, and it seems that the artistic feelings of the community received a rude shock when the new flag was first unfurled.

An Artistic Volute Face.

The Colonial Secretary then gave details of letters written by Sir Richard Graves Macdonald protesting that the design was unsuitable and pointed out that in 1870 a new design was approved consisting of a blue ensign with a white crown over the initial letters of the Colony, but for some reason the flag was never sent out to Hongkong.

In conclusion he remarked: "In 1869 the Governor, the Executive Council, the Community of Hongkong and the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed in condemning the badge which had been foisted upon us willy nilly by the then Crown Agents. If it is the case to-day that a complete volte face has taken place, and that the community has at last educated itself up to Wapping standards of fine art, then I have no more to say and I can only beg for leave to withdraw the resolution now standing in my name. But I find it hard to believe that this is so, for I am reluctant to think that it is only a minority in this Council to-day which agrees with the Council of 1869 in considering the existing badge 'decidedly obnoxious.' I do not at the moment press for the adoption of any particular new design, but I do press for an expression of opinion by this Council that the existing badge is extremely defective both in design and in execution and that a fresh and more suitable design should be substituted for it."

Lacking in Dignity.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne did not pretend to the artistic temperament of Wapping, but he thought that the present design was lacking in dignity.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross agreed that the existing badge was inartistic, but it had the dignity of old age. He was of the opinion that a small improvement such as the addition of a pagoda or a junk with the Peak in the background would meet the case.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt agreed with the previous speaker and remarked that no proposal had been put forward which in any way compared with the old flag. His Excellency—I must say that I am not enamoured of the present badge of the Colony; it came out three months before I was born. It has, however, the merit of antiquity. The difficulty is that we cannot get any member to agree to anything else, and therefore I am afraid we shall have to stick to it.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg leave to withdraw the resolution.

Miscellaneous.

The bill entitled "An Ordinance for promoting the General Revision of the Law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary, by amending certain other enactments which stand in urgent need thereof, and by incorporating certain amending Ordinances in their respective principal Ordinances, and for repealing Ordinance No. 49 of 1911, and replacing it by a new Ordinance" passed its third reading.

The Ordinance to provide for the deportation of undesirable aliens was read a third time, as was also the Ordinance amending the law relating to Dangerous Goods, and the Ordinance prohibiting the importation and circulation of foreign copper and bronze coins.

The Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinances was left in Committee.

HERE AND THERE.

The King's New State Coach.

The King's new State coach, a matchless piece of British workmanship, has been taken to Buckingham Palace. This is no rival of the massive gilded coach which appears on occasions of fullest State. It is lighter and less gorgeous. The body is dark in colour, but the panels are made splendid by the full Royal Arms. The frame is of British ash, and, from first to last, the coach took twelve months to build. It takes the place of the one that was burned a year ago.

The Kaiser's Signature.

A Berlin graphologist has devoted his attention to the Kaiser's signature. To begin with, says the expert, there is a crochot, a sign of pertinacity, followed by a vertical dash, showing audacity, energy, regardless of any obstacles. Then there is an acute angle, a sign of firmness and aggressiveness. The first stroke of the "W" indicates a feeling of superiority over the rest of the universe. The termination of the Imperial "W" suggests that the Sovereign sometimes finds himself struggling with the multitude of his thoughts or the power of his instincts.

The other letters forming the signature show similar characteristics, the graphologist proceeds. The final "m" is indicative of great diplomacy, which to the analyst suggests subtlety. The letter also suggests the impossibility of the suppression of the "ego." The flourish which terminates the Imperial autograph shows a suppleness of spirit, a desire to be loved, also self-esteem. The two terminating points indicate defiance, and generally the characteristics are those of an extraordinary imagination.

Niagara Falls Treaty.

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States which has just come into operation, by which a strict limit is set to the amount of water the power companies operating at Niagara Falls may take from the Niagara River, has become essential to preserve the Falls from destruction. Altogether some 48,000 cubic feet of water per second can be abstracted by the American and Canadian companies who have been granted franchise for power purposes, and the New York States Geologist recently stated that when the companies reached this maximum the water at the American side would be down to rock bottom. "Then," said the expert, "the American Falls will be but a ghost of their former magnificence—a weakly, thin apron of water carried forward by the slenderest of impulses."

Celebrated European Surgeon.

Dr. A. Koehler, of Bern, Switzerland, who is now visiting London, is one of the most celebrated European surgeons. His father, Dr. Theodor Koehler, who is still living, is recognised throughout the world as the greatest of all operators on the throat and glands of the throat. Most of the modern operations on the throat have been invented by him. He possesses marvellous dexterity and is said to be the fastest operator in the world. His speed in operating is a valuable asset, and in many cases delicate and extensive operations have to be performed without the administration of anaesthetics. Only recently he removed a growth from the jugular vein of an English lady.

Dr. Koehler's life has been one of continual self-sacrifice in behalf of the indigent and suffering people of Switzerland, with the result that he is to-day a comparatively poor man. His fees have always been low, while in innumerable cases he has given advice free. Consequently, in order to make ends meet, he has had to work ten and twelve hours a day for many years. Yet, in spite of his personal need, he gave away in charity the whole of the Nobel prize for medicine which was awarded him a couple of years ago. A Swiss millionaire was so impressed by this generous act that he sent a donation of £8,000 to the hospital with which Dr. Koehler is connected.

Fireman's Novel Wedding.

At the wedding of a Leicester fireman, solemnised in the ruins of a half-burned church, the bridegroom was conveyed to the ceremony on a motor fire engine, and his comrades formed an arch of axes for the newly-married pair.

WOMEN'S WORLD.

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature at once especially interesting and useful.]

HISTORY OF LACE.

A Modern Revival.

Lace has a charm for every woman, its beauty appeals to her and its rarity. It is a thing everybody cannot have, and historic "pieces," gossamer of exquisite design, are worthy to be ranked among "art" treasures.

Some excellent examples of English lace have been preserved, and it had been stated by an authority that this English lace compares favourably with that made in any other country. Unfortunately, lace-making is an industry which has not flourished in England for centuries, although attempts have been made at different times to revive it. Lady Blessington, who owned a splendid collection, made a strong effort in this direction, with little success.

There is a movement on foot now for this purpose which is meeting with a fair measure of encouragement. One wishes it well, and trusts it will awaken enthusiasm for this branch of art. A hopeful augury is that many cultured women are finding lace-making a most fascinating hobby, and the woman of artistic ability, who can make her own designs, must experience keen joy as she manipulates her bobbins and sees her "thought" of beauty materializing in the fair linen thread.

Queen Bess's Lace.

There is one kind of lace that is seldom seen, and that is the fabric woven from gold and silver thread. This variety captured the fancy of Queen Elizabeth, who, as is well known, loved gorgeous apparel and fittings.

It is recorded that Lady Paget presented her Royal mistress with a New Year's gift of "a petticoat of cloth of gold stayed black and white with a bone (bobbin) lace of gold and spangles." Lace made of human hair was also in use at this time.

It is claimed that the making of bobbin lace, which includes among others, Honiton, Valenciennes, Br. kinghamshire, Italian point de Flandre and Duchesse, is most restful and soothing to the nerves; and of course, it affords great scope to the artistically inclined woman who can design, as this plays a most important part in lace-making. It has been said that it was the lack of good designs that caused the decline of the industry in England.

Lace-making is not trying to the eyes, and the outlay and expense are very little. An hour or two should be devoted to it each day, then the art is soon learnt. The intending lace-maker would do well to read some of the fascinating books which have been written on the subject.

Hand-made lace lends distinction to one's apparel, and once the art is mastered there are many new and beautiful pieces one can create, such as dainty negligé caps, collars with quaint lappets, flouncies, berthes, dainty ruffles, handkerchiefs fit for Titania, and fascinating "tea" aprons, such as were the mode in the reign of Queen Anne.

That these aprons were elegant trifles is shown by the fact that it is chronicled that one of the Queen's ladies paid two hundred guineas for a beautiful specimen.

Art and the Home.

Among the wealthy and high-born, said London's most fashionable expert in old housecraft, "the craze for the beautiful is growing steadily, and I doubt if there ever was a time when the culture of the amateur reached so nearly to the high water mark of the connoisseur as it does to-day. I am not able to put my finger on any one cause and ascribe this spread of

knowledge to it. The advent of this discrimination of taste has been gradual but it is so general that country houses of England were never more attractive than at present.

English styles of the 18th century are the fashion: No Englishman or American with any pretensions to taste would have a "French period" house. The old English lacquered furniture of the William and Mary days is in the height of popularity; indeed so much is it in demand that old pieces are hard to come by and a new trade, or a revival of an old, the art of lacquering, has sprung up as a result.

The heavy glass chandeliers that were discarded some years ago when electric light threatened their supremacy are obtaining fancy prices if of the genuine cut glass, a good specimen costing some hundreds of pounds, maybe. Mirrors, too, are in the fashion. No Society woman will tolerate a room minus a mirror. The black wall papers have died out in the Society houses. There was a craze for black rooms at one time, but it has gone down to the class below. The artistic will none of it. White walls and woodwork are also taboo. There is a desire for buff walls, and green walls and blue walls, but since every woman of taste has her own ideas on furniture, it is difficult to point to any colour being predominant, unless we mention a "Sunshine" shade, which is produced by a succession of coats of different tones of yellow, and gives a very bright result to the wall.

MILITARY WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Saturday, Rev. H. O. Spink officiating. The groom was Captain Penton of the 25th Punjab and the bride, who has just arrived in the colony, was Miss Adley, who belongs to Surrey. The church was decorated in red, white and blue, the colours of the bridegroom's regiment.

The bride, who was given away by Colonel Dyer, wore a charming gown of white chamusee trimmed with lace and pearls, over which hung a beautiful chiffon veil with the conventional orange blossom. She carried a sheaf of lilies tied with silver and white ribbons. Captain Terrill performed the duties of best man. After the wedding the happy couple passed under an arch formed by the swords of the officers present. Subsequently a reception was held at No. 1, Knutsford Hotel, where the bride sliced the wedding cake with her husband's sword. Music was contributed by the band of the 25th Punjab.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912.

THE QUESTION OF THE CAPITAL.

The trouble at Nanking, which was probably due as much to provincial jealousy between the troops as to any other cause, appears to be over. Sharp while it lasted, the revolt was suppressed with firmness and courage. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the recent disturbance will be employed as an argument against the city when the National Assembly proceeds to discuss the choice of a new Capital. It seems to be taken for granted by now that only two cities, Peking and Nanking, are likely to be considered. A month or two ago, when the Revolution became certain of ultimate success, Shanghai, Tientsin and Wuchang were also named as offering advantages. Peking was hardly considered; the great wish of the Republicans, indeed, was to have the Capital removed from there.

Feeling is strong in the North however, in favour of retaining the old Capital, and, with Southern support turning all towards Nanking, the choice has been narrowed down. It is easy to understand Southern dislike for Peking and its unhappy associations, and it will be a difficult matter to overcome it, if that should be proposed. Southerners will not readily reconcile themselves to the thought of housing the new government, for which they fought and on which they base high hopes, in the Manchu capital of hated memory. Equally, the Northerners cannot be expected willingly to see Peking shorn of the last shred of its glory and the seat of Government transferred to the ancient Chinese Capital on the Yangtze the fame of which, under the Ming Dynasty, Southerners wish to see restored.

The National Assembly, therefore, is faced with a difficult question which it must tackle boldly and fearlessly. Whatever the decision, there will be dissatisfaction, perhaps even active trouble. The Assembly must be prepared for that. It is necessary for China quickly to secure a strong government and to have it properly and finally housed. Because of this strong need for decisive action it seems not at all unlikely that choice will fall upon Peking. Sentiment may have to go before the needs of the moment. The transference of the Government to Nanking would mean delay in its establishment, and there has been sufficient delay as it is.

There can be little doubt how the sympathies of foreigners in the South lie with regard to the question of a Capital. They are all, or nearly all, for its removal from Peking as being too far North to be a city from which China can properly be governed. But they recognize also that, for the present, Peking presents certain claims which are denied to Nanking. The longer the establishment of a stable government is delayed, the more difficult will become its task. Why, therefore, not compromise in the best interests of China? Assuming Nanking to be the more widely favoured would it not meet the needs of the case to avoid the disturbance of a transfer now, to fix upon Peking temporarily as the seat of Government, and later, when order is everywhere restored and the machinery of Government is working smoothly, to make the change with fitting pomp and ceremony?

DAY BY DAY.

Pride hides our own faults, and magnifies the faults of others.

To-day's Paper.

Telegrams dealing with an accident to the Titanic appear on pages 1 and 5 on page 1 also will be found cables reporting an interesting Home Rule debate. On page 4 appears an account of the wedding of the Honourable Mr. Cecil Clementi to Miss Penelope Eyres. Affairs of the Turf are dealt with on page 8.

Two more dead bodies have been found by the police in different part of the Colony.

Six cottages have been sold at Sullybridge for \$20, which works out at the remarkably low figure of £3 6s. 8d. per cottage.

Dr. R. P. Tenney, formerly Chinese Secretary to the American Legation in Peking, has taken the charge of the Consulate in Nanking.

At the Legislative Council yesterday the Director of Public Works laid on the table a diagrammatic return showing the amount of stone deposited in the formation of the Mongkoktsui breakwater up to Dec. 31, 1911. The height of the stone barrier above the foundation is now eight feet and out of the full quantity required 231.2 per cent. has already been deposited.

"The Gondoliers."

Preparations are now on foot for presenting the "Gondoliers" at Canton on April 27. It is hoped, if the number of members of the A.D.C. who can get away is large enough to go to Canton on the evening of the 26th inst. and return on the 28th.

"Friends" Meet.

Whilst sauntering round the town a Chinese came across a camera he had lost, valued at \$120, exhibited for sale in a shop window. He informed the police, and at the Magistracy this morning the shop keeper was charged with unlawful possession. The latter explained that he had purchased it from a Chinese.

The case was dismissed, the bench ordering the camera to be returned to the owner.

A Score of Gamblers.

Twenty men appeared before Mr. Irving this morning charged with gambling in a house kept for the purpose. One man was fined \$50, or six months' imprisonment, for keeping the house and the others were fined \$5 or fourteen days' \$100 Fine.

At the Magistracy this morning a Chinese shopkeeper was fined \$100 or in the alternative three months' imprisonment with hard labour for selling opium in his shop in Queen's Road West, yesterday.

Snatcher Smartly Sentenced.

Mr. Davies, Manager of the Seamen's Institute, arrested a man yesterday, who had snatched a gold hairpin from a Chinese woman. At the Magistracy this morning the man was sentenced to six months' hard labour, twenty-four strokes of the birch and four hours' stocks.

Gao and Stocks.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed by Mr. Irving, at the Magistracy this morning on a man charged with stealing a purse from a woman. A confederate was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stock.

No Excuse.

Two Chinese were charged, at the Magistracy this morning with entering the premises owned by Mr. A. H. Silva, Kowloon, last night, without permission. One man said his uncle was employed there as a coolie, and the other said his brother was cook for Mr. Silva.

The Magistrate said that was no excuse and fined one man \$2 and the other \$1.

Twice Returned from Banishment.

"Twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks," said Mr. Irving to a man charged at the Magistracy this morning with returning from banishment.

From the evidence it appeared that prisoner had twice returned after a banishment order had been made.

A smoking concert will be held in the rooms of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, King's Buildings, on Saturday, April 20.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes, agents for the Yangtze Insurance Co. have informed us that at a general meeting of the directors, held in Shanghai yesterday, a dividend of 25% for the year was recommended.

For unlawfully failing to license his coolie boat, plying in Victoria Harbour, Chiu Shing was fined \$10 at the Marine Court this morning, while a boatwoman, charged with a similar offence in connection with a boat which she averred she had purchased only the day previous, was fined \$1.

The following resolution will be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving, and Dyeing Co., Ltd. on April 30:—That the general managers be authorised to sell 10,000 spindles belonging to the company with their accompanying equipment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Shanghai.

The "British North Borneo Herald" of March 15, says:—As a rumour is prevalent that the Straits Settlements Government have removed the restrictions recently imposed on indentured labour, we are authorised to publish the following telegrams exchanged between Sir West Ridgeway and H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements:—"To Governor, Singapore. 'Rumour here prevalent Straits Government on reconsideration have decided impose no restrictions as regards indentured labour until June, 1913 and planters therefore free meantime make contracts period longer than 300 days this seriously affects position here kindly telegraph if true.' Ridgeway." "To Ridgeway Sandakan. 'Rumour incorrect maximum period 300 days. Sinkel recruitment to cease 30 June, 1914. Young.'"

Hongkong Horticultural Society.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, 23rd April, 1912, at 5.15 p.m. The business is to receive the Committee's Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, and to elect a new Committee for the coming year.

Signals on the Coast.

The following uniform system of signals are now in operation on the coast of China to indicate that a light vessel is out of position:—By day.—A red flag will be hoisted at the masthead or yard-arm.

By night.—The usual light will be discontinued and a red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel. In the case of a lightvessel whose usual light is red or red and white, a white instead of a red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel.

Laughter a Crime.

The Pushkin Park (Odessa), the only children's playing ground at Sevastopol, which was opened by public subscription, has been closed by administrative order because the children's laughter and shouting interfered with the work of the police officials in their chancery.

Prince of Wales's Purse.

The accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall for last year show that the payment to the Prince of Wales—now the sole income of the Prince—was £84,500. This is £7,500 less than in 1910, partly due to an increase in the outlay for the benefit of the estate, which includes a large part of Kennington and the Oval cricket ground.

FOOTBALL.

Regimental Cup. Semi Final.

Yesterday afternoon on Murray Barracks Ground the semi-final for the K.O.Y.L.L. regimental cup took place. The teams were E. Company and H. Company and the game was most interesting. E. Company, the holders of the cup, proved that they were the better team. At half time they led by two goals to nil. In the second half neither goal was penetrated and E. Company won. Score: E. Company 2 goals; H. Company 0.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Clementi—Eyres.

The wedding of the Honourable Mr. Cecil Clementi, son of Colonel Montagu Clementi of Winham House, Cullompton, Devon, to Miss Penelope Eyres, eldest daughter of Commodore Cresswell Eyres, R.N., took place this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, in the presence of a large number of friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Chaplain of the Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Moreton, R.N.

The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by six bridesmaids; her sisters Miss Mary Eyres and Miss Dorothy Eyres, Miss St. John, Miss Hoty Tomes, Miss Alison Tulloch, and Mademoiselle Berindeague. Mr. Murray Stewart acted as best man.

Among those present were His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn; His Excellency General Anderson and Mrs. Anderson; most of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils; a large number of naval and military officers, foreign Consuls, and many prominent residents.

The bride's dress was of white satin and French flat lace, with a wreath of orange blossom. The four eldest bridesmaids wore dresses of blue nylon over white satin bordered with silver, and blue hats trimmed with roses; the two younger ones wore white satin, and lace caps with forget-me-nots.

The service was choral and Mr. Denman Fuller officiated at the organ. The beautiful decoration of the Cathedral, with plants and flowers, was the work of Mrs. Tooker.

After the ceremony a reception was held on board H. M. S. Tamar.

Among many presents received by Miss Eyres were: a silver rose bowl from the married Naval Officers and their wives; a pair of silver fruit dishes from the officers of H. M. Naval Yard; a silver tea service and ebony tray, with inscription, from the European Staff and Police of H. M. Naval Yard.

After the reception, the bride and bridegroom left, in the "Stanley," for Mrs. Day.

THE COMPRADORE'S MISTAKE.

Indian who Seized His Opportunity.

How a Chinese compradore made a mistake and how an Indian sought to profit by it was told to Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Supreme Court when Nazir Ali, a coffee stall keeper, sued Pan Sing-wo to recover \$50.50 being \$50 for breach of an agreement, dated March 3, for the delivery of ten dozen bottles of brown boot polish, and \$0.50 being money paid in excess.

According to Mr. Gardner who appeared for the plaintiff, his client went to the defendant's shop and asked the price of a particular brand of boot polish. It was quoted by the defendant at \$1.35 per dozen bottles and plaintiff ordered six dozen bottles. Visiting a neighbouring shop the plaintiff learnt that the quotation there for the same goods was \$2.35 and he hurried back to the defendant, ordered another consignment of polish. The defendant accepted the order, but subsequently discovering his error refused to deliver the goods.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$20.

It is stated that Mr. J. H. Arnold, the American Consul at Amoy, will succeed the Hon. John Fowler, American Consul at Chefoo, who has been transferred to Foochow. Mr. Fowler came to China in 1890 as American Consul at Ningpo. He was transferred to Chefoo in 1890, making his service in China extend over a period of 22 years, of which he spent 16 years in Chefoo.

GENERAL BADEN POWELL ARRIVES.

Dines at Government House.

General Baden Powell arrived in Hongkong this morning by the German Mail from Shanghai unostentatiously as any ordinary traveller. He was welcomed to the Colony on behalf of the officer administering the Government, by Captain Taylor, A.D.C. The great soldier accepted an invitation to tiffin at Government House and proceeded there. A detailed sketch of General Baden Powell's career, with photograph, appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Telegraph."

An Interesting Address.

Speaking at Shanghai the other day the chief Scout had some interesting things to say.

"Scouts," he said, "I just want to tell you how glad I am to see you here this afternoon. I little thought a week ago that I should have the chance, but I got it and I am glad to be here. I am very pleased to see that so many of you have turned out to meet me. I hope next time I may come to see a great many more. I am pleased to see you smartly equipped, and especially to find so many of you wearing badges of efficiency. That shows you are not merely playing the game of Scouts but are doing the work, making yourselves efficient for examination and doing the whole thing in the right way. I have recently been seeing a great many of your brothers in Europe and the United States where there are now between 300,000 and 400,000 Scouts; and also in Russia, Germany, and Norway. They are all doing the same work and consider themselves your brothers. I hope some of you will get into communication with them by letter. The Americans have sent a troop of Scouts this year to Great Britain, and others will be sent from Canada, Germany and Holland. You may some day be able to send a Shanghai troop to England. Your brother Scouts have told me to give you greetings, which I heartily do. Besides winning badges, I hope you do not forget your 'good turns'. That is the most important part of a Scout's duty. Your brother Scouts in all parts of the world have that duty of trying to do a good turn to someone every day. Don't forget your promise to do that, and try also to make yourselves good men and citizens."

One of the Ten Thousand. It is an easy transition from one great soldier to another whose death was recently announced. By the sudden death of Colonel Richard Duffin Buckley Ruherford, one of Lord Roberts's coadjutors in the march of the ten thousand into Afghanistan in 1879-80, is removed. Colonel Ruherford was also engaged in the Egyptian Expedition of 1884, taking part in the battle of Tamai, and in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, for all of which he received medals, and was mentioned in dispatches. Although a keen soldier and wedded to the Army, Colonel Ruherford had to retire before the age limit, this being due to his not having given sufficient attention to a wound received in action. After his retirement Colonel Ruherford, who was a bachelor, interested himself in Church work at Worthing. One of his wishes, frequently expressed, was that if flowers were sent for his funeral they should be distributed to sick children.

The Other Half. We are innocently tickled by a paragraph in a contemporary. It says:—"The scarcity of cash in the Wuchang treasury is indicated by the fact that the police force was only paid half a month's wages on last pay day. The men went on strike but were induced to return to work when it was explained that the other half would be forthcoming later." There is a fine indefiniteness about the word "later" which is highly engaging. Evidently the Wuchang police are more amenable to persuasion than are workers at Home, for they are not put off merely by promise to pay—some time.

An Original Prescription. A Boston chemist sends to the "Pharmaceutical Journal" a remarkable home-made prescription, which our contemporary reproduces in facsimile. We frequently receive similar prescriptions, he says, which we find rather difficult to understand, but this one we were quite unable to decipher. It was as follows:—

hap kek wine
Pade cunek an
glersen

After further inquiry, we discovered the meaning of it, which is as follows:—Ipecacuanha wine, paregoric, and glycerin.

The new Chinese republican dollars will, it is understood, bear two lions and the Chinese characters for "one dollar" on one side, and on the reverse, the characters "current money." "Chinese Republic" with a wreath of flowers. The "Peking Daily News" says that a sample coin has been approved by Yuan Shih-kai, and minting will begin at once. The postage stamps will also be changed in the near future.

At Peterborough Bankruptcy Court Judge Wheeler gave final approval to the composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound made by the Marquis of Huntly on behalf of his creditors.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS TO DATE.

The following are further results in the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament:—

Championship Singles, Third Round:—Capt. James 12th Bat. beat A. H. Crook 9-7, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6; H. A. Nesbit beat E. R. Hallifax, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1; Capt. F. J. Bowen beat R. N. beat Surgeon A. R. Fisher R.N. 8-6, 6-0, 6-0; H. Hancock beat A. N. Joseland 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

Singles Handicap, Class A, second round:—Capt. F. J. Bowen beat 4/8, beat S. E. Green 6-0, 15/3, 6-4, 6-3; H. A. Nesbit 6-0, 30/2, beat R. F. Stone 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

Singles Handicap, Class B, third round:—J. Hooper beat 2/8 beat H. C. Sayer 6-0, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2; Commander A. T. Darley R.N. rec. 1/8 beat F. Matson 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; R. Henderson rec. 3/8 beat Capt. D. Clapham 6-0, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.

Doubles Handicap, Class A, second round:—Col. Hamilton and Capt. Day 6-0, 30, beat Capt. Addison and Lieut. N. J. Williams 6-0, 6-1; R. F. C. Master and Surgeon Fisher 6-0, 15, beat C. H. Rose and H. H. Eggers 6-0, 6-7.

Third Round:—Dr. Kooh and Dr. F. Grose 6-0, 3/8 beat H. H. Taylor and R. Henderson 6-0, 6-3.

At Peterborough Bankruptcy Court Judge Wheeler gave final approval to the composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound made by the Marquis of Huntly on behalf of his creditors.

TELEGRAMS.

LARGEST LINER.

TITANIC SINKS.

[Service to the "Telegraph".]

Bombay, April 16, 10.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Titanic sank at 2.20 yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

LIVES REPORTED LOST.

A later message states that many lives were lost.—Reuter.

A FLOATING PALACE.

Concerning the Titanic.

In view of the accident to the Titanic, reported in a telegram, it is interesting to read this from a Home paper:—

The new White Star steamer Titanic, of 45,000 tons, the largest vessel in the world, sailed on her first voyage from Southampton to New York on Wednesday, April 10. So popular has the Louis XVI. restaurant proved on her sister ship Olympic that in the case of the Titanic this apartment has been enlarged, and adjacent is a special reception room for the use of passengers taking meals in the restaurant. The deck on one side of the restaurant is connected with it so as to form a sort of balcony for those who prefer to have their meals in the open air. The Titanic also contains special suites of rooms consisting of bedrooms, sitting-room, bathroom, and servants' room, and these will have their own private deck promenade shut off from the rest of the ship, and not overlooked by other passengers.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 15.

A merchant has suggested to the Governor-General a means of increasing the revenue of the Colony, by placing a duty of 20 cents on each jar of spirit consumed. It is estimated that this would increase the annual receipts from the customs by \$4,320,000, bringing the total up to \$10,000,000. The merchant thinks that this course would be preferable to allowing any one to have a monopoly. The scheme is being considered by the Governor-General.

Yesterday a meeting of the members of the Seventy-two Merchants' Guild was held to consider the advisability of asking the Central Government to retain the services of General Lung Chin-kwong who has expressed his intention of retiring from Canton. They also decided to ask the Central Government not to take any notice of the complaint laid against the action of the Governor-General, by the Provincial Council, regarding the death sentence carried out in the case of the Chinese editor. After the meeting communications were despatched to President Yuan asking him to retain General Lung Chai-kwo'g and Chan Kwong-ming at Canton as the preservation of peace in the city was dependent upon their presence. It also sent a telegram supporting the sentence on the editor who was lately executed for sedition.

Wong Chung-wai, Minister for Justice, is expected to arrive in Canton from Nanking to-day, and a reception in his honour will be held which will be followed by a dinner.

Wong Hing in a communication sent to the Canton Government denies the outbreak of mutiny in Nanking. All that happened was that the local ruffians taking advantage of an outbreak of fire looted many houses and a large body of soldiers had to be called out to quell the disturbance.

DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION.

Li Yuan-hung Appeals to Yuan to Act.

In one of the most interesting documents which have appeared since China's troubles began last fall, Li Yuan-hung, Vice-president of the provisional government, has told Yuan Shih-kai just what he thinks of the present situation in China. He is most outspoken in his views and there is little of the reserve and subterfuge which usually characterize communications from Chinese officials to the head of the state.

The communication was a telegram sent in March, before it must be remembered in reading it, the appointment of the cabinet. At that time Li Yuan-hung, whom foreigners in Peking are beginning to think of as one who any yet save the situation, was decidedly gloomy and he sets forth five reasons for grief which describe conditions then existing, and still existing in part, in a manner most graphic and convincing. A notable feature of the telegram is his extreme fear of foreign intervention and control, says the "China Press."

An Empty Title.

In the course of the telegram Li says:—

"Some time ago when the question of the location of the capital was in dispute I sent a telegram frankly stating my views and fortunately it was favourably received."

"You have now, Mr. President, been in office more than ten days and the Cabinet Ministers are still unchosen. But there must first be a government before there can be a state and there must be a government. If the President hugs an empty title and the various departments of the government are without qualified heads, such a government is like a five months fetus half developed, without teeth or bones and is no better than no government."

"At present trivial matters are allowed to outweigh the more important; life and death hang on a breath, but though the situation calls for haste, there is fear that we may be too late. During the past ten days we have not been equal to the old regime. One mistake is more than enough; dare we risk further blundering?"

Sticks to Original Purpose.

"I am a sick man, but I am still alive, and I have not abandoned my original purpose, but I view the present situation with alarm. I cannot consent to see our great country perish through any fault of mine but set forth the dangers which I see."

"In ancient times King Chuang said: 'Calamity is at hand,' but 'You Lien said to Chi'u: 'Victory or defeat depends upon working in harmony.' How much more dangerous is the present situation."

"I have heard that the Manchus and Mongols are earnestly supporting the general interest and are willing to send representatives to the national convention, showing great wisdom and patriotism, which we all deeply appreciate. But if we Chinese, on the contrary, dilly-dally, how can we face the living, or show ourselves worthy of the martyred dead? Let us, I implore, work together in close harmony, adopt a liberal policy, and thus enable the Republic to be quickly established. Only by attention to the important principles can government be successful, and whether you are to deserve the credit of success, or be responsible for the failure, the present moment must decide."

"If our country secures permanent peace and recovers its prestige you will be the idol of popular worship."

"If may be that my words are foolish and that I deserve punishment for them. If so I am willing to die. I write this with falling tears and know not what I say."

(Signed) "Li Yuan-hung,"

H.M.S. AJAX.

The Latest Huge Battleship.

Loss than two years have elapsed since the last huge battleship the Colossus was launched at Greenock, and a week or two ago, the builders of that magnificent fighting machine, Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., put into the water another and larger addition to the British Navy. This was H.M.S. Ajax.

The Ajax construction has not, as in the case of her predecessor, been a record for a private yard, but when the serious labour troubles of the past eighteen months are taken into account, it will be admitted that the launch of the ship in just over a year from the date of her commencement is a creditable feat, particularly as she is about 2,000 tons heavier than the Colossus and of greater size in every way.

An actual comparison may be of interest as showing the growth of naval construction and the development of the Dreadnought type of battleship within the short space of two years. The Colossus is 515 feet in length, whereas the Ajax is 555 feet. The newer vessel has a breadth of 89 feet 6 ins., which is an increase of 2 ft. 6 ins., and the draught is 31 ft. 6 ins., more—namely, 27 ft. 6 ins. While the Colossus has a displacement of 21,000 tons, that of the Ajax will be slightly over 23,000 tons.

The Dreadnought type of battleships have all a designed speed of 21 knots, but while in the case of the Colossus the engines develop only 25,000 horse-power, those of the Ajax will require to be no less than 31,000 shaft h.p. The propelling machinery will consist of Parsons turbines arranged for four screws.

In every other way the warship to be launched this week is an advance on the former Greenock Dreadnought. This is notable in the case of the armament. Instead of ten 12-inch guns, she will have ten 13.5-inch guns, which will enable her to fire a broadside of 12,500 lb., compared with 8,500 lbs. for the Colossus, and 6,800 lbs. for the original Dreadnought. Her guns will be installed in pairs in turrets on the middle line of the ship. This enables her, as in the Colossus to use all her 13.5-inch guns on either beam. The wing turrets are abandoned, as it is thought that they restrict the arc of training the guns in the other turrets.

In the Ajax class of vessels the arc of training is so wide that the whole of the guns may be turned round and fired on either broadside, and in almost any position, at an angle, ahead, or astern. Each of these 13.5-inch guns weighs over 87 tons unmounted. The midship turrets, it may be pointed out, are superimposed, so as to fire over the forward and after turrets.

In the anti-torpedo boat armament, the provision is the same as in the Colossus—sixteen 4-inch guns. They are of an improved pattern, however, each being capable of firing a projectile of 31 lbs. They have also greater rapidity—15 rounds each per minute. They seem, too, to be better protected, being in single-tier armoured batteries, and disposed so as to give the best possible protection against torpedo attack.

In the matter of armour plating, the Ajax is the very latest word. The side armour consists of 12 inches of hardened nickel steel, and it extends for nearly two-thirds of the vessel's length, thus covering her vital parts. In the Colossus the armour-plating is 12 inches thick forward and aft of the more heavily-protected part of the battleship, the armour, tapering from a thickness of six inches, extends to the stem and the stern. The 12-inch armour is, however, not over the entire centre hull of the ship, but is 12 inches only in the lower parts. From the upper edge of the main belt, the secondary wall of armour, rising to the sheer line, is nine inches thick.

It is stated that the 12-inch armour of the Ajax is impervious to the projectiles of the heaviest naval gun yet designed, at over 5000 yards range.

YACHTING.

R. H. Y. C.

On Saturday last the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held their twelfth and last Club race for the championships. Fine weather prevailed, with a nice breeze from the south-east.

Handicap Class.

There were three events on the card, commencing with a race for the Handicap Class, starting at 2.30 p.m. over a course of 8.1-2 miles—Channel Rocks (port), Kowloon Rock (port), Mark boat on starting line (port), Channel Rocks (port), Kowloon Rock (port). The starters were Dione, Iris, Rolla, Dorothea, Colleen and Kathleen. Rolla crossed the line first, followed by Dorothea, Dione, Colleen, Iris and Kathleen. In the heat to Channel Rocks, Dione obtained the lead and rounded first, followed by Rolla with Iris close up. On passing the mark boat the times were:—Dione, 3.13.35; Rolla, 3.14.05; Iris, 3.14.20; Colleen, 3.15.55; Dorothea, 3.16.00; and Kathleen 3.17.47. Dorothea, on rounding, fouled the mark and retired. Those positions were maintained throughout the second round. Finishing times:—

	Finish.	H. M. S.
Dione	...	3 57 32
Rolla	...	3 58 07
Iris	...	3 58 19
Colleen	...	4 00 59
Kathleen	...	4 04 00

Corrected times.

	H.	M.	S.
Rolla	3	56	00
Colleen	3	56	52
Dione	3	57	32
Iris	3	58	19
Kathleen	3	59	12

One Design Class.

The second race was for the One Design Class, and the starters at 2.40 p.m. were Bonita, Ailsa, Daphne, Alannah and Halcyon. The course was one of 8 miles:—Channel Rocks (port), East Rocks Buoy (port), Channel Rocks (star), East Rocks Buoy (port), Meyer's East Buoy (port). Bonita was first away, closely followed by Ailsa, Halcyon, Daphne and Alannah in the order named. Bonita kept the lead throughout. Ailsa always being in close attendance. Halcyon and Alannah had a keen duel at the finish for third place, but the former kept the lead and won by 4 secs. Finishing times:—

	H.	M.	S.
Bonito	4	29	29
Ailsa	4	30	04
Halcyon	4	33	38
Alannah	4	33	40
Daphne	4	34	40

Dinghy Class.

In the Dinghy Class the only competitors were Joan and Sprite. They started at 3 p.m. over a three-mile course:—Channel Rocks (port), Joan led at the start, and, keeping in front, ultimately won by 20 mins. Times:—

	H. M. S.	
Joan	...	4 19 00
Sprite	...	4 39 00

STEAMER OFFICERS' HOURS.

The following information, which is an extract from an officer's log book, has been forwarded to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild with the request that publicity be given to same in order to show the number of hours on duty performed by the officers of a 5,000 tons steamer. The vessel in question only carries two Officers, and this explains in a great measure the inadequate amount of rest obtained by each Officer, which is scarcely sufficient to render him physically fit to perform his duties and give the necessary attention to the safe navigation of the vessel and, incidentally, to the safety of life on board, as the following extract demonstrates:—

Chief Officer. Hours on duty—Saturday, December 2, left Venice 8 a.m. for Salina, on duty 18 hours; Sunday, 3rd December, at sea on duty 12 hours; 4th, at sea on duty 12 hours; 5th, at sea, on duty 18 hours; 6th 18 hours; Total hours on duty 144. Hours off duty—December 2nd 6 hours; Sunday 3rd 12 hours; 4th 4 hours; 5th 6 hours; 7th 6 hours; 8th 4 hours; 9th 6 hours; Total hours off duty 48.

Second Officer. Hours on duty—December 2nd 18 hours; 3rd 12 hours; 4th 18 hours; 5th 20 hours; 6th 18 hours; 7th 20 hours; 8th 18 hours; 9th 20 hours; Total number of hours on duty 144. Hours of duty—December 2nd 6 hours; 3rd 12 hours; 4th 6 hours; 5th 4 hours; 6th 6 hours; 7th 4 hours; 8th 6 hours; 9th 4 hours; Total number of hours off duty 48.

Sunday, December 10, at Salina, worked all day, Second Officer from 4 a.m. until 7 p.m., Chief Officer from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., shifting ship and preparing to take in cargo.

The Guild has urged upon shipowners that, in order to enable Officers to obtain the necessary rest required to efficiently perform their duties, each vessel shall at least carry three certificated Officers.

SAVING HIS NECK.

Dramatic Story from Wuchang.

Something of a dramatic nature took place again in the Tufu Yamen, Wuchang, on Saturday last, April 6, says the "Hankow Daily News." The Yamen, formerly the official habitation of the provincial treasurer, now turned into that of Governor-General Li Yuan-hung, is ever active with business and never takes any Easter holiday. But the drama presented this time was quite different from the one presented a few days ago. There was no large amount of glittering sceptres discovered. There were no smiles on the faces of those who were present. On the contrary, it was a sad affair, a tragedy in all its aspects. A man by the name of Wong was condemned to instant capital punishment after a careful trial by the General, assisted by his able corps of secretaries and Councilors. The man was rushed to the court-yard. His coat was torn to pieces; his neck was bared. The executioner was about to do his duty. His eyes were fixed on the game and his hands were busily engaged in the sharpening of the sword. The soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets formed a cordon to clear idle watchers from the scene. They stood Sphinx-wise and pillar-like. Death was imminent. It looked but one stroke to complete the whole affair.

But all of a sudden dashed in an officer from inside of the hall, crying aloud: "Stop, executioner, stop! Save the poor soul. The General has revoked his sentence! The man is to be imprisoned for life instead of any capital punishment."

Story of the Crime.

This Mr. Wong, whose life was thus saved, was a secretary to General Li Yuan-hung. He did excellent work at the commencement of the Revolution, but lately his activities were beyond those authorized by law. He extorted money from various merchants on more occasions than one. The cases were brought to the notice of General Li, who commissioned two men to make investigations. Revelations were so startling that the whole force of secretaries demanded a public trial so as to set an example to the rest. The merchants from whom money was extorted were subpoenaed to give testimony. The report of the investigation Committee being confirmed, Wong pleaded guilty. A death sentence was passed, and Wong was sent out to the court-yard to be beheaded, but the merchants interceded. Knosling before the General and his secretaries, the force who were then sitting as a court, they prayed for mercy. Whereupon, the death sentence was revoked and life imprisonment was ordered. The prisoner is now left repenting in the cell.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
"Peggy" Bandmann Opera
Co. Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday April 18.

Original Sessions.
St. Stephen's College Sports.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

I I REDUCTIONS I I

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "

"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "

PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

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Saturday April 20.
V. R. O. Sports.
Volunteer Reserves Dinner.
Hongkong Football Club, Annual Dinner, Hongkong Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday April 23.
Ordinary Annual Meeting.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. noon.
Annual General meeting China Traders Insurance Company Ltd. 12.30 p.m.

April 30.
Extraordinary General Meeting.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd. 11 a.m.

To day's Advertisements

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1912, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Inland Lots Nos. 54 and 1569 in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown-Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. and Description of Land	No. of Subdivisions	Locality	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet		Annual Rent	Upset Price.
			N. E. C.	S. W. C.	N. P. C.	N. W. C.	Acres	Sq. Ft.		
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.				
Lot No. 15 and 1569 Containing a Strand of 1/2 Sec. 15, 1/2 Sec. 16, 1/2 Sec. 17, 1/2 Sec. 18, 1/2 Sec. 19, 1/2 Sec. 20, 1/2 Sec. 21, 1/2 Sec. 22, 1/2 Sec. 23, 1/2 Sec. 24, 1/2 Sec. 25, 1/2 Sec. 26, 1/2 Sec. 27, 1/2 Sec. 28, 1/2 Sec. 29, 1/2 Sec. 30, 1/2 Sec. 31, 1/2 Sec. 32, 1/2 Sec. 33, 1/2 Sec. 34, 1/2 Sec. 35, 1/2 Sec. 36, 1/2 Sec. 37, 1/2 Sec. 38, 1/2 Sec. 39, 1/2 Sec. 40, 1/2 Sec. 41, 1/2 Sec. 42, 1/2 Sec. 43, 1/2 Sec. 44, 1/2 Sec. 45, 1/2 Sec. 46, 1/2 Sec. 47, 1/2 Sec. 48, 1/2 Sec. 49, 1/2 Sec. 50, 1/2 Sec. 51, 1/2 Sec. 52, 1/2 Sec. 53, 1/2 Sec. 54, 1/2 Sec. 55, 1/2 Sec. 56, 1/2 Sec. 57, 1/2 Sec. 58, 1/2 Sec. 59, 1/2 Sec. 60, 1/2 Sec. 61, 1/2 Sec. 62, 1/2 Sec. 63, 1/2 Sec. 64, 1/2 Sec. 65, 1/2 Sec. 66, 1/2 Sec. 67, 1/2 Sec. 68, 1/2 Sec. 69, 1/2 Sec. 70, 1/2 Sec. 71, 1/2 Sec. 72, 1/2 Sec. 73, 1/2 Sec. 74, 1/2 Sec. 75, 1/2 Sec. 76, 1/2 Sec. 77, 1/2 Sec. 78, 1/2 Sec. 79, 1/2 Sec. 80, 1/2 Sec. 81, 1/2 Sec. 82, 1/2 Sec. 83, 1/2 Sec. 84, 1/2 Sec. 85, 1/2 Sec. 86, 1/2 Sec. 87, 1/2 Sec. 88, 1/2 Sec. 89, 1/2 Sec. 90, 1/2 Sec. 91, 1/2 Sec. 92, 1/2 Sec. 93, 1/2 Sec. 94, 1/2 Sec. 95, 1/2 Sec. 96, 1/2 Sec. 97, 1/2 Sec. 98, 1/2 Sec. 99, 1/2 Sec. 100, 1/2 Sec. 101, 1/2 Sec. 102, 1/2 Sec. 103, 1/2 Sec. 104, 1/2 Sec. 105, 1/2 Sec. 106, 1/2 Sec. 107, 1/2 Sec. 108, 1/2 Sec. 109, 1/2 Sec. 110, 1/2 Sec. 111, 1/2 Sec. 112, 1/2 Sec. 113, 1/2 Sec. 114, 1/2 Sec. 115, 1/2 Sec. 116, 1/2 Sec. 117, 1/2 Sec. 118, 1/2 Sec. 119, 1/2 Sec. 120, 1/2 Sec. 121, 1/2 Sec. 122, 1/2 Sec. 123, 1/2 Sec. 124, 1/2 Sec. 125, 1/2 Sec. 126, 1/2 Sec. 127, 1/2 Sec. 128, 1/2 Sec. 129, 1/2 Sec. 130, 1/2 Sec. 131, 1/2 Sec. 132, 1/2 Sec. 133, 1/2 Sec. 134, 1/2 Sec. 135, 1/2 Sec. 136, 1/2 Sec. 137, 1/2 Sec. 138, 1/2 Sec. 139, 1/2 Sec. 140, 1/2 Sec. 141, 1/2 Sec. 142, 1/2 Sec. 143, 1/2 Sec. 144, 1/2 Sec. 145, 1/2 Sec. 146, 1/2 Sec. 147, 1/2 Sec. 148, 1/2 Sec. 149, 1/2 Sec. 150, 1/2 Sec. 151, 1/2 Sec. 152, 1/2 Sec. 153, 1/2 Sec. 154, 1/2 Sec. 155, 1/2 Sec. 156, 1/2 Sec. 157, 1/2 Sec. 158, 1/2 Sec. 159, 1/2 Sec. 160, 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1/2 Sec. 803, 1/2 Sec. 804, 1/2 Sec. 805, 1/2 Sec. 806, 1/2 Sec. 807, 1/2 Sec. 808, 1/2 Sec. 809, 1/2 Sec. 810, 1/2 Sec. 811, 1/2 Sec. 812, 1/2 Sec. 813, 1/2 Sec. 814, 1/2 Sec. 815, 1/2 Sec. 816, 1/2 Sec. 817, 1/2 Sec. 818, 1/2 Sec. 819, 1/2 Sec. 820, 1/2 Sec. 821, 1/2 Sec. 822, 1/2 Sec. 823, 1/2 Sec. 824, 1/2 Sec. 825, 1/2 Sec. 826, 1/2 Sec. 827, 1/2 Sec. 828, 1/2 Sec. 829, 1/2 Sec. 830, 1/2 Sec. 831, 1/2 Sec. 832, 1/2 Sec. 833, 1/2 Sec. 834, 1/2 Sec. 835, 1/2 Sec. 836, 1/2 Sec. 837, 1/2 Sec. 838, 1/2 Sec. 839, 1/2 Sec. 840, 1/2 Sec. 841, 1/2 Sec. 842, 1/2 Sec. 843, 1/2 Sec. 844, 1/2 Sec. 845, 1/2 Sec. 846, 1/2 Sec. 847, 1/2 Sec. 848, 1/2 Sec. 849, 1/2 Sec. 850, 1/2 Sec. 851, 1/2 Sec. 852, 1/2 Sec. 853, 1/2 Sec. 854, 1/2 Sec. 855, 1/2 Sec. 856, 1/2 Sec. 857, 1/2 Sec. 858, 1/2 Sec. 859, 1/2 Sec. 860, 1/2 Sec. 861, 1/2 Sec. 862, 1/2 Sec. 863, 1/2 Sec. 864, 1/2 Sec. 865, 1/2 Sec. 866, 1/2 Sec. 867, 1/2 Sec. 868, 1/2 Sec. 869, 1/2 Sec. 870, 1/2 Sec. 871, 1/2 Sec. 872, 1/2 Sec. 873, 1/2 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1/2 Sec. 1016, 1/2 Sec. 1017, 1/2 Sec. 1018, 1/2 Sec. 1019, 1/2 Sec. 1020, 1/2 Sec. 1021, 1/2 Sec. 1022, 1/2 Sec. 1023, 1/2 Sec. 1024, 1/2 Sec. 1025, 1/2 Sec. 1026, 1/2 Sec. 1027, 1/2 Sec. 1028, 1/2 Sec. 1029, 1/2 Sec. 1030, 1/2 Sec. 1031, 1/2 Sec. 1032, 1/2 Sec. 1033, 1/2 Sec. 1034, 1/2 Sec. 1035, 1/2 Sec. 1036, 1/2 Sec. 1037, 1/2 Sec. 1038, 1/2 Sec. 1039, 1/2 Sec. 1040, 1/2 Sec. 1041, 1/2 Sec. 1042, 1/2 Sec. 1043, 1/2 Sec. 1044, 1/2 Sec. 1045, 1/2 Sec. 1046, 1/2 Sec. 1047, 1/2 Sec. 1048, 1/2 Sec. 1049, 1/2 Sec. 1050, 1/2 Sec. 1051, 1/2 Sec. 1052, 1/2 Sec. 1053, 1/2 Sec. 1054, 1/2 Sec. 1055, 1/2 Sec. 1056, 1/2 Sec. 1057, 1/2 Sec. 1058, 1/2 Sec. 1059, 1/2 Sec. 1060, 1/2 Sec. 1061, 1/2 Sec. 1062, 1/2 Sec. 1063, 1/2 Sec. 1064, 1/2 Sec. 1065, 1/2 Sec. 1066, 1/2 Sec. 1067, 1/2 Sec. 1068, 1/2 Sec. 1069, 1/2 Sec. 1070, 1/2 Sec. 1071, 1/2 Sec. 1072, 1/2 Sec. 1073, 1/2 Sec. 1074, 1/2 Sec. 1075, 1/2 Sec. 1076, 1/2 Sec. 1077, 1/2 Sec. 1078, 1/2 Sec. 1079, 1/2 Sec. 1080, 1/2 Sec. 1081, 1/2 Sec. 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FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes
Astoria	2nd class cruiser	4,380	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddo
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington
Batonart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,380	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond
Chowab	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith
Clio	British sloop	1,970	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,380	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Rosman
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt
Kinsla	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Chyley
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.
Moorehead	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,380	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lamb
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	8	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall
Rosario	Despatch ship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,050	6	—	Comdr. Eyres
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet
Vingo	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.					
Submarines:—					
No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	—	—	—	—
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner	—	—	—	—
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—	—
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Davies	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour	—	—	—	West River.

AMERICAN.

Adder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	17	7,000	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Root	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. Cabaniss	Manila
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Calk	Canton
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yangtze
Helena	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Bitter	Yangtze
Juinos	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Mindoro	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorter	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	—	5,244	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	—	—	—	—	—	Cavite
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,200	Com. H. A. Bispham	Cavite
New Orleans	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	Lieut. George C. Pogram	Cavite
Porpoise	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Quiros	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Rainbow	Cruiser	6,206	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavite
Samar	Gunboat	242	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Saratoga	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Shark	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hadry M. Jensen	Manila
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lieut. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,397	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Flagship of Rear-Adm. John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.						

GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,000	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	26,000	Captain v. Useler	Tsingtau
Ilis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselov	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behneke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	26,000	Capt. Roising	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lieut. Borrenberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obdt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lieut. Ehrh Fireks	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obdt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st-Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	—	Saigon
Decedee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	370	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Biscail	Canton
Pelho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puech	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Fronda	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Irville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	—
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon, Reserve
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Monsqueto	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Kerandron	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel	Cap. St. Jacques
Manole	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon
Flagship of Rear-Admiral Ochock de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Flagship of Comodoro Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						

PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 5, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Butcher Meat	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
" Corned, — Han Ngau Yuk	lb. 20
" Roast, — Shiu	lb. 20
" Broast, — Nagu Lam	lb. 16
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	lb. 15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	lb. 20
" do. — Sirloin Coton — Ngau Lau	lb. 30
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chung	lb. 24
Bullock's Brains — " Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	lb. 60
" Head, — Ngau Tan	lb. 6
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb. 12
" Pump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	lb. 18
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	lb. 9
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	lb. 9
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	lb. 18
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 12
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	lb. 6
Calvo Head & Feet, — Ngau Chai-tu-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg, — Young Poi	lb. 22
" Sh. ulder, — Young Shau	lb. 20
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	lb. 22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	lb. 25
" Head, — Chu Tau	lb. 15
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 13
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	lb. 9
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	lb. 20
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	lb. 20
" Leg, — Chu Poi	lb. 24
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	lb. 15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set 50
" Heart, — Young Sum	each 6
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	lb. 9
" Liver, — Young Con	lb. 24
Smoking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	lb. 22
Suet, Beef — Sang Ngau Yau	lb. 20
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	lb. 22
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	lb. 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chung	lb. 20

POULTRY.

Poultry	Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	lb. 32
Ducks, — Ap	lb. 27
Doves, — Pan Kau	each 12
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 35
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	lb. 32
Geese, — Ngai	lb. 27
Geese, Wild, — Shing-ho Yea Ngai	pair 1
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each 1
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	each 70
Partridge, — Che Khoo	pair \$ 170
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair 36
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 25
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	each 23
Quail, — Um Chun	dozen 25
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	each 25
Saipo, — Sa Choy	lb. 51
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 05
" Hen, — Na	lb. 05
Wild Ducks, — Shai — Shang hoi Sui Ap	—
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton — Sang Shing Sui Ap	—

FISH.

Fish	Cts.
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 9
Bream, — Bin Yu	lb. 16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	lb. 16
Carp, — Li Yu	lb. 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	lb. 18
Codfish, — Mun Yu	lb. 18
Crabs, — Hui	lb. 20
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	lb. 15
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	lb. 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	lb. 11
Dog Fish, — Tit Ta Sa	lb. 8
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	lb. 15
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	lb. 10
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	lb. 28
Frogs, — Tien Kai	lb. 32
Garoupa, — Sok Pan	lb. 62
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	lb. 12
Herrings, — Tao Pak	lb. 20
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	lb. 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	lb. 16
Loach, — Wu Yu	lb. 28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	lb. 20
Maokerei, — Chi Yu	lb. 24
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	lb. 28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	lb. 15
Oysters, — Sung Hoo	lb. 20
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	lb. 16
Perch, — Tai Loo	lb. 15
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	lb. 8
Plaice, — Pan Yu	lb. 18
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chung	lb. 22
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chung	lb. 28
Pawns, — Mlog Ha	lb. 52
Ray, — Pai Pa Sa	lb. 8
Rock Fish, — Sok Ka Kung	lb. 15
Salmon, — Ma Yu Yu	lb. 4

肉食

Shark, — Sa Yu	lb. 9
Skate, — Po Yu	lb. 10
Shrimps, — Ha	lb. 22
Snapper, — Lap Yu	lb. 24
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	lb. 18
Tench, — Wan Yu	lb. 18
Turbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	lb. 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	lb. 57
White Bat, — Ngau Yu Chai	lb. 1

FRUITS.

Fruits	Cts.
Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb. 25
Apples (California) — Kam San Ping Kho	lb. 15
" (Chifoo) — Tin Chai Ping Kho	lb. 15
" Small, — Hoi Tong	each 1
" Oustard, — Fan Lai Chai	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	lb. 14
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lat	lb. 14
Carambola, — Yeung Yue	each 12
Cocanuts, — Yeh Tso	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb. 10
" America, — Kum San Ning Moon	lb. 10
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 25
" Fresh	lb. 1
Limes, (Sai Gon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 8
Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Moong	lb. 12
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tso	doz 1
Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tin Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet	lb. 15
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shout Lry	lb. 10
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	lb. 10
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	lb. 10
Perseimons Large, — Hung Chio	lb. 1
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Pau Law	each 1
" 2nd	each 1
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb. 1
Plums, — Swintow, Hong Lai	lb. 1
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	each 15
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb. 15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	lb. 1
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1
" (China) Sai Kwa	each 1
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tso	lb. 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables, &c.	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Cheuk	lb

SPORT.

AFFAIRS OF THE TURF.

Poor Racing Over the Sticks.

On all hands it is admitted that the season under National Hunt Rules has been exceptionally dreary, uninteresting, and unprofitable. There is something radically wrong with steeplechasing in this country, and it would be just as well if the authorities were to resort to drastic steps to discover the cause of the malady.

A writer in an Australian paper, who has read of the dissatisfaction which prevails here with regard to cross-country sport, wonders why we do not try racing on the flat all the year round. He admits that it would be unwise to require the better class horses to remain continuously in hard training, but thinks that the third and fourth raters might be exploited with impunity. There are two strong objections to this proposal. One is that racing benefits very materially from the four months' holiday during the winter; the other is that it would practically be impossible to decide which horses should, and which should not, be allowed to race between November and March.

To Effect an Improvement.

If over the period over which racing season extends is altered, the change is more likely to be in the direction of curtailment than of extension. A closing down a fortnight earlier than is now enjoyed by the rules would probably meet with a large measure of approval, because November is not an ideal month in which to go a-racing. And, then it is quite certain that nobody is anxious for a return to the plan of opening the season in February. Of course, in Australia the conditions are altogether different, and what is practicable in that well-favoured climate is not necessarily acceptable and suitable here. I have merely referred, says a writer in a Home paper, to the Commonwealth journalist's suggestion in order to show that sportsmen in other parts of the world have seen our "signals of distress." We shall have to work out our own salvation, and the sooner we set about the business the better. Again, and again I have urged a concentration of effort as a means whereby an improvement can be brought about. Each succeeding year it becomes more and more apparent that there are far too many meetings. Until the list of fixtures is greatly reduced in bulk the sport is likely to drag along in spiritless fashion. I should say that the National Hunt Committee will find the managers of meeting very willing indeed to co-operate with them in a move of this sort.

The "Sceptre" of Australia.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the celebrated Australian mare Wakful is to be offered for sale by auction at Sydney next month. Her appearance in the ring will arouse tremendous interest throughout Australasia, for during the time she was racing she acquired a reputation and popularity which almost equalled those enjoyed by "Old Jack," otherwise Carbine.

Wakful's career can always be cited in support of the argument that most, if not all, of our horses would be benefited if they were allowed to develop their powers. The famous daughter of Trant was four years old when she made her first appearance on a racecourse. I do not remember to have seen an explanation of the indulgence permitted her as a two and three years old. Be the cause what it might, the result certainly justified the unusual course that was pursued, because during the three seasons she was in training Wakful won stakes to the value of over £16,000. She was successful over distances ranging from a mile to three miles.

When a five-year-old mare she accomplished a feat that entitled her to rank with the greatest of equine heroes and heroines. At the A. J. C. Autumn Meeting at Sydney she won four races in four successive days. The first day she won over a mile and a half; the next day she carried off the Sydney Cup, run over two miles with 7 lb. in the saddle,

beating nineteen opponents in the then record time of 3 min. 28 sec., and gave 33 lb. to the second horse, also a five-year-old; the third day she won a mile race, and the fourth day was successful in a three-mile contest.

Wakful has also shaped well as a brood mare. Her second produce, a colt named Blairgour, by Wallace, was a good winner last year. She is to be accompanied in the sale ring by a colt foal by Malster, one of Australia's champion sires. But for the doubt as to whether she would become acclimatised, one might almost venture to hope some English-bred horse would bring her to this country. Experience has, however, shown that mares over ten years of age very rarely settle down in a new climate. Even the change from England to Germany or France seems to have a fatal influence on their constitutions.

The Chester Cup.

The entries for the Chester Cup, thirty-five in number, are not entirely satisfactory, for the majority of the animals engaged are decidedly moderate. A few of the names are, however, inspiring. Among them are Elizabeth, who won the Cup in 1910, and Accurate, who was second to her on that occasion. Accurate also competed last year, but throughout the season she was not in her best form. Bagotstown, favourite last year on the strength of his performance in the Great Metropolitan "Toyshop," who ran second to Villonys, Bronzino, Papavero, Villaura, Tropida, and Clarendon are others that catch the eye. Of course, if most of the animals I have named face the starter, the calibre of the remainder will be a matter of small consequence. It is, however, rather a big "if."

BANKNOTES OF THE WORLD.

One of the curious points about Bank of England notes is the fact that they are acceptable practically all over the world. Yet in Great Britain few people will change them for strangers. The notes are printed upon Irish linen-paper with double edges, and when a note finds its way back to the Bank of England it is immediately cancelled.

The notes of the Banque de France are printed in black and white, and bear various allegorical pictures. In Germany the notes are green and black in colour, and those for 1,000 marks are printed on silk fibre. China issues rather glaring notes in red ink on white paper, and yellow ink on red paper, with a great deal of gilt and many gorgeous devices. Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes, and colours.

The paper currency of Russia is barred from the top to bottom with all the colours of the rainbow, blended as when a sun-ray passes through a prism. Uncle Sam, in the United States, use familiar "greenback," made of thick paper, through which strands of silk are scattered.

CIRCOLI BARSANTI.

Barsanti, the Italian who has been sentenced to imprisonment in Germany for trying to buy a service revolver, bears a name that once was known through all Italy. During the eighties, when there was a good deal of unrest in Italy, the Circoli Barsanti-Barsanti Clubs, to which many non-commissioned officers of the army belonged, were centres of popular discontent, tolerated by the Government as a harmless way of letting off steam. They took their name from a sergeant named Barsanti who was shot in Pavia about 1874 by order of a court-martial for his alleged participation in a riot in which an officer was killed. The general belief was that Barsanti was unjustly condemned. His name became famous as that of a martyr in the cause of liberty, and was adopted by the clubs that were being secretly used to propagate republicanism.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully paid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupei, Hunan and Tientsin.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London March 20. Shanghai April 5. March 25. April 9.

MAILS DUE.

German, Prinz Ludwig, 17th inst. American, Manchuria, 20th inst. American, Mongolia, 7th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow—Per Helena, 17th April, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per Soshimaru, 17th April, 9 a.m.
Straits and Ceylon—Per Sumatra, 17th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per Hainan, 17th April, 10 a.m.
Hainan—Per Hanoi, 17th April, 10 a.m.
Swatow—Per Glenafloch, 17th April, 10 a.m.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late letters 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents. Per Luzon, 17th April, 11 a.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Singan, 17th April, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th April, 1.15 p.m.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, Tacoma and United States via Seattle—Per Bellerophon, 17th April, 2 p.m.

Siam—Per Keongwai, 18th April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Hangang, 18th April, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th April, 1.15 p.m.

Sigon—Per Quarta, 18th April, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Chenan, 18th April, 3 p.m.
Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 19th April, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hainan, 19th April, 10 a.m.
Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sungkian, 19th April, 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji, and South America—Per Foshing, 19th April, 4 p.m.
Japan via Yoko, Ponnape, Saipan, Truk, Kusaie, Koror and Nauru—Per Germania, 19th April, 4 p.m.

Sigon—Per Kyoto-maru, 19th April, 5 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Soshimaru, 19th April, 5 p.m.

Straits and India via Ceylon—Per O. Apear, 20th April, noon.
Philippine Islands—Per Yuesang, 20th April, 1 p.m.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Zafiro, 20th April, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress, of India, 20th April, 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI and North China (Europe, via Siberia)—Per Lianan, 20th April, 6 p.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 21st April, 9 a.m.
Straits and India via Ceylon—Per Namsang, 22nd April, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Changshu, 22nd April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria and United States via Seattle—Per Ayanmaru, 23rd April, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hainan, 23rd April, 10 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Ayanmaru, 23rd April, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kailong, 23rd April, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kailong, 23rd April, 3 p.m.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per St. Albans, 27th April, 10 a.m.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Rube, 30th April, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Ceylon Maru, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., and is expected on the 21st inst.

The P. & O. s.s. Co's s.s. Manchuria arrived at Manila on the 15th inst., will sail for Hongkong on the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive on the 20th inst., at 8 a.m.

ARRIVED.

Sumatra, Br. s.s., 2,976, W. R. L. Maro, n.s.s., 15th April—Yokohama 2nd April, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, Weigall, 15th April—Sandakan 9th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Machow, Ger. s.s., 996, R. G. Zollner, 15th April—Cebu 11th April, Ballast.—B. & S.

Sungkian, Br. s.s., 987, H. Matthias, 15th April—Haiphong 13th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Yuesang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 15th April—Manila 15th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 15th April—Swatow 15th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Luzon, Ger. s.s., 5,116, B. Bartfeldt, 15th April—Yokohama 6th April, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Changshu, Br. s.s., 1,493, E. Finlayson, 15th April—Australia via Ports 13th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Glenafloch, Br. s.s., 1,450, V. Van Egdorn, 15th April—Singapore 9th April, Gen.—Joo Tak Seng.

Hangang, Br. s.s., 1,359, S. Wilde, 15th April—Shanghai 11th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 992, Jensen, 15th April—Bangkok 7th April, Gen.—Kin Tye Lung.

Holow, Br. s.s., 896, J. A. McCulloch, 15th April—Shanghai 12th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Rygis, Br. s.s., 8,897, E. Meyer, 15th April—Manila 13th April, Gen.—Bank Line.

Germania, for Manila, Siberia, for San Francisco, Y. Loong, for Khabov, Pakhoi, for Singapore, Luzon, for Bremen.

Tientsin, for Bangkok, Haiphong, for Foochow, Hoibow, for Canton, Tean, for Cebu, Chipping, for Tientsin, Wardia, for Rangoon, Fullala, for Kobe, Helene, for Swatow, Machow, for Singapore, Hangang, for Canton, Tungus, for Saigon, Soshimaru, for Amoy.

DEPARTED.

Haiphong, for Foochow, Siberia, for San Francisco, Wakasa-maru, for Bombay, Tacoma-maru, for Victoria, Felding, for Canton, Chenan, for Canton, Tean, for Philippines Islands, Titatoom, for Sourabaya, Wardia, for Rangoon, Fullala, for Yokohama, Chipping, for Tientsin, Shantun, for Wakamatsu, Alcinous, for London, Kent, Br. cruiser, for Mita Bay.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Soshimaru, 19th April, 5 p.m.

Straits and India via Ceylon—Per O. Apear, 20th April, noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuesang, 20th April, 1 p.m.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Zafiro, 20th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress, of India, 20th April, 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI and North China (Europe, via Siberia)—Per Lianan, 20th April, 6 p.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 21st April, 9 a.m.

Straits and India via Ceylon—Per Namsang, 22nd April, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Changshu, 22nd April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria and United States via Seattle—Per Ayanmaru, 23rd April, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hainan, 23rd April, 10 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Ayanmaru, 23rd April, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kailong, 23rd April, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kailong, 23rd April, 3 p.m.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per St. Albans, 27th April, 10 a.m.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Rube, 30th April, 3 p.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,012, D. Shimizu, 14th April—Shanghai 11th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Bellerophon, Br. s.s., 5,743, J. A. Be'bi, 13th April—Manila 11th April, Gen.—B. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,844, P. Sonbill, 12th April—Sandakan 6th April, Timber.—M. & Co.

Cambic, Br. s.s., Skelton, 14th April—New Port 15th Feb., Coal.—B. & Co.

Catherine Apear, Br. s.s., 4,730, L. W. Hamlyn, 14th April—Coloata and Ports 28th Mar., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, Emory Rice, 9th April—San Francisco 12th Mar., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 5,340, E. Beetham, 30th Mar.—Yue-cow 7th and Shanghai 27th Mar., Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Foo Shing, Br. s.s., 1,423, Welch, 9th April—Hongkong 7th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 600, Jensen, 8th April—Sydney via 1st and 2nd—S. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Boubier, 15th April—Haiphong via Pakhoi 15th April, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 766, C. Jensen, 13th April—Hoibow and Tourang 12th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Kagehima Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,687, W. Wade, 12th April—Moji 6th April, Coal.—N. Y. K.

Kong Wal, Ger. s.s., 1,115, F. Kohler, 10th April—Saigon 6th April, Rice.—B. & S.

Kyoto Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,640, Kikoku, 14th April—Kobe 7th April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Lireum, J. O. 2, W. C. Barclay, 12th April—Manila 9th April.

M. S. Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,716, M. Ridley, 15th April—Cebu 9th April Cebu and Sugar.—Jay Dollar Co.

Madura, Br. s.s., 2,303, Robt. S. Horsley, 11th April—Barry Dock 24th Feb., Coal.—Bank Line.

Michael Jensen, Ger. s.s., 951, J. Petersen, 13th April—Haiphong 10th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Muyo Maru, Jap. sailing ship, 277, K. Arai, 12th April—Takao and Formosa 9th April, Ballast.—B. & S.

Ningpo, Br. s.s., 1,228, T. W. Pickard, 10th April—Hongkong 7th April, Ballast.—B. & S.

On Saog, Br. s.s., 1,787, A. G. Smith, 13th April—Chinwaatua 6th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pitaulok, Ger. s.s., 1,247, D. Reimer, 15th April—Bangkok 6th April, Rice.—B. & S.

Prata, Nor. s.s., 898, Th. Loeborg, 7th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice.—A. T. & Co.

Proteus, Br. s.s., 6,124, D. P. Campbell, 13th April—Puget Sound via Japan 20th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,145, H. Molan, 9th April—Saigon 4th April Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Singa, Br. s.s., 1,042, Jamieson, 14th April—Haiphong and Hoibow 13th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Sosho, Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,110, K. Sugawa, 15th April—Canton 14th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Sium, Br. s.s., 991, R. Borne, 11th April—Daly 6th April, Gen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

Shimo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,870, Morose, 10th April—Nagasaki 4th April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Tamon Maru No. 11, Jap. s.s., 2,111, Yamashita, 13th April—Moji 7th April, Coal.—J. B. K.

Tingang, Br. s.s., 1,935, J. McGuffog, 13th April—Hongkong 10th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch s.s., 2,953, Bouman, 12th April—Amoy 10th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,030, C. I. Halter, 11th April—Wakamatsu 5th April, Coal.—S. & Co.

Volat, Br. s.s., 2,995, W. H. 14th April—Tingting 7th April, Bulk oil.—A. P. & Co.

Yushan, Chi. s.s., 1,079, Pratt, 14th April—Canton 13th April, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Zafiro, Am. s.s., 2,000, H. O. Smith, 13th April—Manila 10th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Sumatra, sailing on 17th April, for Straits, &c.:—Anderson, Mrs. O. Law, Bonn, W. H. A. Langdon, Sgt. & Mrs.

Austin, T. Mrs. Middlemore, G. Brooks, Mrs. O'Regan, J. and Mrs. Shillies, Ch. G. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. nor. O. S. J. Clarke, H. G. Tope, Mrs. Campbell, H. P. Thompson, Bonn Carter, E. A. Dawson, Mrs. Tonia, J. W. Fothergill, Mr. & Mrs. Eng. L. Mrs. J. H. J.

Gipson, G. Ward, Eng. L. Hamilton, Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. H. Mrs. George Willard, Mrs. C. Law, Mrs.

Per s.s. Changshu, arrived 16th April, from Australia, &c.:—Burgonia, McNaughton, M. Carruthers, M. and Mrs. O. Smith, Petterson, French, Capt. and Rosella, Mrs. Mrs. Warren

Per s.s. Yang, arrived 16th April, from Australia, &c.:—Brooks, Long, C. Carey, Miss M. Landels, Miss Clarke, Mrs. C. Lebling Orlino, J. Morrison Daly, Mrs. N. Spabin Hubbard, O. Spabin, Mrs. H. Hubbard, Mrs. O. Totherill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harvey, I. O. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Kerkon, J. O. Wang, M. C. King, Dr. J. Komor, Paul Liogooche, K. Wong Sut-ching, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, G.

Per s.s. Yang, arrived 16th April, from Australia, &c.:—Burgonia, McNaughton, M. Carruthers, M. and Mrs. O. Smith, Petterson, French, Capt. and Rosella, Mrs. Mrs. Warren

Per s.s. Yang, arrived 16th April, from Australia, &c.:—Burgonia, McNaughton, M. Carruthers, M. and Mrs. O. Smith, Petterson, French, Capt. and Rosella, Mrs. Mrs. Warren

Mail Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

PORT	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	Peshawar	About 16th April	Freight only
MOJI, KOBÉ, Borneo, and YOKOHAMA	Capit. E. W. Bruce	About 20th April	Freight and Passage
	Capit. W. H. S. Hall		

PORT	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON & ANTWERP	Sumatra	At 10 a.m. 17th April	Freight and Passage
PERANG, OMBONG, PORT SAID AND MANUELLES	Capit. W. J. Le Mare, n.s.s.		

PORT	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	Assaye	About 25th April	Freight and Passage
	Capit. G. W. Cockman, n.s.s.		

PORT	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Assaye	Noon, 27th April	Noon
	Capit. G. W. Cockman, n.s.s.		

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	Lutzow	17,800 Tons, WED'DAY, 17th April, at Noon.
	Capit. J. Bortfeldt	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKO, HAMA, MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE		